

BUNDAY, MAY 17, 1885.

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Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. BUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year..... WEEKLY, Per Year..... THE BUN, New York City.

THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages Our friends should see that their newsman fur nishes them with the entire paper.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 16, 1885, was:

120,800 Thursday
102,060 Friday
101,748 Saturday
101,645 Weekly

The Revised Old Testament.

We shall witness among students of the Bible a lively discussion of the merits of the revised version of the Old Testament, published in London on Friday, when the whole of the modified translation is laid before the American public, which, we are told, will be done on Tuesday next. It is not worth while for us to reproduce at second hand the comments of English newspapers, and in another column we lay before our readers a much fuller account than any heretofore published of the changes made in the authorized English version. But while we await with keen interest the full text of a work that embodies the best Hebrew and Greek scholarship possessed by English and Amer ican theologians, it may be well to call to mind the aims and principles by which the revisers have been guided.

The international task now, after fourteen years, concluded, was projected on the as sumption that the authorized English version of the Bible is not treasured by English readers as a fetich, but prized just in pro portion as it is believed to buthfully renear the actual words uttered or written by the Saviour and His disciples and by the Hebrew lawgivers, prophets, chroniclers, and bards It was also taken for granted that more trustworthy Hebrew and Greek texts of the sacred writings, and riper powers of analysis and interpretation, were available at the close of the nineteenth than at the of the seventeenth cenbeginning tury. To these fundamental postulates no sound objection can be raised. If any reader of the an'horized version made in the reign of James I. care more for the English in which its teachings are conveyed than for the absolute fidelity of the linguistic medium to the inspired original, then to just that extent they are not Christians, but idolaters. Again, if any of the dogmas propounded by any Church or sect can be shown by a more accurate exeges is to be reared on a mistaken rendering of some Greek or Hebrew phrase, so much the more need of a revised translation, and so much the worse for the dogmas thus discredited.

But if the purpose was to reach the most perfect Greek and Hebrew texts attainable and the most searching and exact English reproduction of their contents, why, it may be asked, were not non-Christian critics. some of whom are world-famed for the reage and precision of their scholarship, invited to participate in the work of reconstruction? Because to Christian renderswho alone are deeply interested in the improvement of a vehicle by which, as they believe, the voice of Gop is borne them-the object of vital moment is to learn, not what infidels allege, but what believers, who are also men of learning, acknowledge. They wish to see detected and corrected in their English counterpart of the sacred volumes not every shortcoming and deflection whose existence rests on the assertion of a skeptical assallant, but these errors and imperfections pronounced such by the concurrent verdlet of Christian theologians technically competent to discharge the exceptical function and representing most of the important shades of Protestant sectarian opinion.

It was just because a laudable and for the age felicitous attempt to meet the several conditions above enumerated was made by the editors of the so-called King James's Bible (which itself was a revision), that that version very slowly but in the end completely eclipsed its predecessors and acquired a firm hold upon the confidence and affections of Englishspeaking Christians. In like manner, if the new revision shall appear upon mature examination to be a marked improvement ou the old in the essential feature of scrupulous adelity to the Hebrew and Greek originalsa result yet undetermined -then no conservative force of habit nor well-aimed objection on the score of rhetoric will perhaps prevent its gradual acceptance.

The Return of the Dead.

In two very interesting trials in the West the question at issue has been the truth or faisity of the doctrine that the spirits of the dead can and do return to the flesh through the process known to Spinitualists as materialization. In the Morr case, recently finished at Kansas City, and in the MILLER case, tried before the Court of Criminal Correction in Bt. Louis, the mediums were charged with obtaining money under false pretences and were prosecuted by the State, in both instances at the instigation of private investigators who believed that they had detected and exposed the particular trick by which the mediums practised the alleged imposture. But the guilt or innocence of the mediums is of small importance as compared with the testimony brought out by the defence in the attempt to establish the general truth of spiritualism. The Kansas City Judge and the St. Louis Judge have both allowed the witnesses great latitude in the statement and explanation of matters of belief. The result is the accumulation of an sdented mass of sworn evidence, furnished by reputable and responsible witnesses, all firmly convinced that the dead do return in flesh and clad in the garments of life; that they identify themselves beyond the possibility of mistake; that they touch and embrace their living friends, converse intelligently and even eloquently on a wide variety of topics, and finally fade away again by a process of dissolution or resolution, the reverse of that which gave them shape when they emerged from the mysterious region

beyond the grave. Familiar to everybody as is the existence of this doctrine, it stands forth in a new and almost startling light as presented on the witness stand by physicians, lawyers, rail- known gentlemen, had taken the trouble to

road officers, politicians, soldiers, Judges, and clear-headed business men, all persons of intelligence and veracity, whose testimony on any other subject would be accepted in any court as first-rate. These witnesses are not the cranks and featherheads that are always found thickest along the borderlands of belief. They are citizens of good standing in the community, responsible for their opinions and statements of fact. In some cases they are men supposed to be specially export in the weighing of evidence and the sifting of facts. In some cases they are men who have devoted years to the investiga tion of these alleged phenomena, and who have become convinced of the truth of the manifestations only after a long period of incredulity and skepticism. One after an other these intelligent and responsible witnesses to the truth of spiritualism have aken the stand at Kansas City and at St. Louis, and have sworn to their personal knowledge of occurrences as marvellous as any tale of the imagination. They have sone this with the calm confidence in the truth of their narratives which they would display while testifying in regard to the most ordinary events of every-day life. Cross-examination has not shaken their testimony, and ridicule has had no effect. One after another, they have declared their faith in the actual, literal return of the dead from seyond the grave, and have recited from their own experience case upon case of per-

sonal intercourse with the spirits of departed

relatives or friends.

Whatever may be thought of the per formances of the mediums, there is absolutely no question as to the good faith and sincere convictions of these witnesses. Their interest in the acquittal of the accused mediums is incidental only. They have come forward to proclaim, in the most public manner possible, and with all the solemnity of a sworn declaration, their belief in a doctrine which they hold as an article of religious faith, but which a great majority of the community pelleve to be founded partly on solf-delusion and partly on deliberate imposture. They are honest witnesses, for they are telling what they believe to be the truth. They are ompetent witnesses, according to all the laws of evidence, for they narrate only what has come within the range of their personal experience. According to all standards of credibility, they are trustworthy witnesses for their statements of fact or reports of observation in any other matter would be accepted without question. They are courageous witnesses, for they willingly incur, for conviction's sake, a certain reproach, half odium, half ridicule, that still attaches to the cult of the dark circle, the cabinet, the bells, and the mysterious banjo. For all these qualities the witnesses for the defence in the MOTT and the MILLER cases are entitled to the highest respect. Are they entitled to credence? If they are telling the truth-that is to say, if they are not decoived as to what they have seen and heard at the séances—the prevailing philosophy of life and death is all wrong, science will have to start again from the foot of the ladder and religion itself will have to be revised. It s so much easier to believe that Judge Ess and Dr. THORNE of Kansas City, and Dr. POTTINGER and Judge PORTIS of St. Louis are the honest victims of a mistake when they swear that they have seen the dead return. that it is probable that their testimony and that of all the other Spiritualist witnesses in the two Missouri cases will fall to stagger a single skeptic or to make a single convert. Looking at the matter for a moment from

the point of view occupied by these wit-

nesses, and still speaking with the utmost

respect of the extraordinary faith which they profess, it occurs to us that the spirits themselves are principally responsible for whatever may be uncertain or unsatisfactory in the position of the sincere Spiritualsts. It would be easy for any individual spirit to vindicate the faith of the faithful. and at the same time to establish forever the truth of the doctrine of the return of the dead, by materializing under conditions that should leave no room for doubt. According o all the information we have on the sub ject, it is the spirits themselves who direct these manifestations and work out the channels for intercourse with believers still permanently in the flesh. There is abundant testimony in the Kansas City and St. Louis mediums, control their actions, dictate the conditions and accessories of the manifestaions, and act in a general way as masters of the ceremonies. The mediums are supposed to be unconscious of what is going on; they are mere agents, involuntary instruments by means of which the spirits effect their purposes. The one controlling motive of the spirits is to get into communication with their survivors here on earth in order to assure them verbally of the truths of spirit existence, or else to convince them of the same thing by means of such tricks as the ringing of bells, the untying of knots, the levitation of heavy objects, and so forth. These physical manifestations have been going on for nearly forty years, and the alleged materializations for about a dozen years, yet the truth of the phenomena to as much in doubt as ever. The spirits, notwithstanding their constant solicitude to explain and to prove, have adhered to the same doubtful, often disreputable, methods of communication. If they are sincere in their efforts at propagandism, if they are anxious to justify the believers who stand by the faith so stoutly, why do they confine their so-called physical demonstrations to tricks which any clever juggler can imitate and surpass? Why do they keep on year after year prescribing as conditions for materinization just those conditions which are most favorable to the perpetration of fraud Why do they select mediums who are con-

tinually being suspected of fraud, and prose cuted in the criminal courts? What encourages us to speak thus candidly of the real indifference of the spirits them selves to the reputation of the cause in which they profess such unbounded interest, is the fact that all the well-informed witnesses in these trials discuss spirit character as frankly and with as little reserve as if they were speaking of men and women still on They accuse the spirits of mendacity, of malicious misrepresentation, of ignorance, of fraudulent personation. Yet they say that the better spirits are continually improving both their own condition and their means of approaching friends still in the flesh. Did it ever occur to Judge Ess or to Judge Portis that the spirits are treating them shabbily in one respect? [Judge Ess was obliged to go on the witness stand and testify to materializations which had convinced his own mind, but which, recited at second hand, were far from satisfactory to any of his hearers in the court room. Suppose the spirit of Gen. BLEDSOE or of CHRISTOPHER JOANNES VON HIVENS had appeared for three minutes, or one minute, or half a minute, beside Judge Ess on the stand. The medium Morr was close at hand. Judge Porris, in the MILLER trial, testified to long conversa tions which he had held with Judge JOHN M. KRUM, Col. SLAYBACK, and Mr. SAMUEL T. GLOVER, all eminent citizens of St. Louis, who have passed away. Suppose that the spirits of all three, or even of one of these wellvindicate Judge Pontus's testimony by appearing in the court room. Would not that settle the great question, finally and forever Would the doctrine of the return of the dead ever require another witness to its truth?

How Shall Women Dress !

This old question is discussed and answered in various ways by five contributors to what is called a symposium on the sublect in the North American Review for June Of the writers, three are women, and it is perhaps a little remarkable that they are much more radical than the two men in their opposition to the present fashions for cloth-

"We are poor creatures." says Mrs. E. M KINO, who opens the discussion, "cramped minds in cramped bodies," woman's dress not only encumbers her body, and harasses her mind, as man's did formerly, but, unregulated by the necessary conditions of progress, it has proceeded from bad to worse, now injuring her body and degrading her mind. Her body," she proceeds, is injured because fashion is reckiess of health, and her mind degraded because its sole alm is to make her outwardly attractive."

Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, on the other hand, confesses that he is "old-fashoned enough to believe that beauty is a duty that women owe to society," and that it is a sign of an advanced civilization when woman flames out as the bird of paradise, while the man sinks more and more into inconspicuousness in the plainness of his dress." The male bird is more brilliant in plumage than the female, and so the savage man affects gay colors and fantastic adornments, while the woman is soberly habited, and he luxu riates, while she works. But as we get up higher in the scale of civilization it is the woman who is made "outwardly attractive," and we "need go no further back than the middle ages to see how the rise of women and the decadence of men in the matter of dress-that is, rich and picturesque dressgo along with our social and intellectua

development." The specific complaints made by the three women contributors against the prevailing dress of their sex are that the pettleoats im pede freedom of movement, that the corsets compress the waist unmercifully, and that what with trimmings and thick materials the flowing robes impose too heavy a weigh on the wearer, and altogether without sense or need. One point much discusse is whether the weight of the petti coats should rest on the shoulders or on the hips, and "reformed garments" for women are now made which hold up the clothing by straps over the shoulders. But Dr. W. A. HAMMOND expresses the hope that their use will not extend, for "a woman's hips are proportionately wider than those of a man, and there is no better way of keeping up the many petticoats that it is sometimes neces sary to wear than by fastening them with strings or hands around the waist, over the corset. Shoulder straps," he adds, "hinder the movements of the chest, and tend to make those who wear them round-shoul dered." He objects to them, too, because they cannot be worn with a low-neck dress.

We see, therefore, that Dr. HAMMOND im plies the continued use of the corset, to which he makes no objection, and many physicians have defended the corset, which s so violently assailed by the dress reformers. They point out that when not too tight it acts as a valuable support, and that it has been used all their lives by some of the most splendid examples of strong and healthy womanhood. As to low-neck gowns Dr. HAMMOND speaks more specifically, saying that they have ocn worn for many generations without apparent injury. "It might be supposed, at first thought," he continues, "that bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, and many kinds of rheumatism and neuralgia would be the result of the custom, but such is really not the case, all of these affections being much more frequently met with in men, who cover he chest and arms with several thicknesses of woollen material, in addition to a shirt of linen or cotton."

Exactly what is required in order to dress in accordance with the principles of health social martyrdom," is thus laid down by Mrs. KATE J. JACKSON:

Loose, yet well-fitting combination undersuits, con orming to bedily outline from neck to wrists and makies, without compressing any part, or seeming clumsy or ugly. If some substitute for a corsette considered indispensable over the undersuit, a simple underwait, made full over the bust, corded if desired, and gored to fit the figure, to commended. Hows of buttons below the waist line support skirts, drawers, and stock ings. It is a cardinal principle that the weight of gar-ments be supported mainly from the shoulders. During rintry mouths outside drawers of ladies' cloth or flat nel, in shapely leggin form, to fit inside the shoe tops, will answer purposes of warmth much better than the usual flannel skirt, and render white muslin as superfluous as it is inappropriate. Shoes with low broad heal wide soles, and roomy uppers, are admissible in point of custom, and can be readily procured of anatomical shoe

MISS ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS Seems to avor something of the same sort in the way of dress, and quotes "the manager of one of the oldest and largest enterprises for the sale of what is called the reformed underclothing" as saying:

"My natrons are now chiefly fashionable women. cars ago, when we began struggling against the cur-ent, I had only strong-minded women. To day they are the minority. My customers are society ladies, to

But the most interesting part of the discus sion is that which concerns, not the reformation of the present garments for women, but their radical change—that is, the substitution of trousers for putticoats. In answer to the question, "How, then, do you propose carrying the weight of petticoats?" Mrs. King answers boldly, "I don't propose carrying it at all, but to abolish petticoats; the corsets will abolish themselves, unless as surgical appliances for adults with an abnormal growth of adipose matter." "Legs argue trousers as much as arms argue sleeves, she quotes from Mrs. WHITEHEAD, and adds So, if we are accused of imitating men, the blame reats with nature for having so improperly imitated men in giving us two legs, and not with us, who merely want them properly clothed." And she attributes the osurdities of women's fashions in dress to this neglect of trousers, the natural and

logical garment: "The straight up-and-down lines of the unmitigate etticoat led to pinchings in and puffings out and drag-lings along the ground, to get some graceful lines ut of them, and to compensate for the variety lost by hiding the legs. The lightness of the divided and tap ing limbs contrasts with the solidity of the trunk, while their movements afford constant change. So the eye, deprived of its natural satisfaction in the variety of the ody, sought it in the vagaries of dress."

But to secure the end Mrs. King desires to reach something else besides trousers will urely be required-knickerbockers, or some such way of clothing the nether extremities as is adopted so frequently by women upor the stage, for it is impossible to make trousers cut after the male pattern beautiful, and so as to exhibit the graceful proportions and movements Mrs. King would have seen Dr. HAMMOND agrees that on the score of convenience, and even at the sacrifice of for women in certain employments, though there is nothing to indicate that "the partial exposure of the lower extremities to the stmosphere, which more or less attends upon the absence of trousers, leads to greater ill health or mortality than when they are more securely covered with trousers." As a matter of fact, women endure cold weather as well as men, and rheumatism, sciatica, hip-joint disease, white swelling, neuralgia, and the like are more common in men than they are in women.

"But a woman commanding a steamboat would certainly be more efficient in trousers than in long skirts." A saleswoman in a shop could better do her work with trousers; woman surgeon, "called upon to reduce a dislocation of the shoulder joint, would find skirts very incommodious when she came to put her heel into the axilla of the patient in order to obtain the necessary fixed point to counteract the effects of her traction;" the lowing drapery of the woman physician or nurse is more apt to absorb contagion than the closely fitting trousers of man. If it was left to him he would "prescribe trousers for all women that do manual labor, except such as is of a purely ornamental character and such as is strictly confined to the use of the hands, without the legs being necessarily brought into use." The gown and petticoats he would reserve exclusively for the women excepted, and for those "whose office in society is to be ornamental and useful in the various social relations of life." He allows that, with his present prejudices, a man endowed with a love of the beautiful might be reluctant to pay his addresses to a woman in trousers; but if trousers should be generally adopted by pretty women, a change of opinion and emotion would probably ensue.

But, of course, the fatal objection to Dr. HAMMOND's plan is that it would make a distinction among women which they would ot tolerate. The modern spirit is against class distinctions in dress, but he would put women in certain employments in trousers while the rest would continue to charm men in flowing robes and as birds of paradise That would never find favor. The workers would utterly and contemptuously refuse to put on trousers as a badge of their condition. They want to look as well as other women, and feel just as well fitted to contribute to "the esthetics of a drawing room, a ballroom, or a dinner table," which "would be lost if the women who attend them wore trousers instead of the silk, satin, and velvet gowns that now add so much to their loveliness." But Dr. HAMMOND wisely concludes his discussion by acknowledging that, whatever he may say, "Women will settle all the questions of dress for themselves. without heeding the advice of men.

Unless they are radically changed, women will continue to expose themselves to the charge so sadly made by Mrs. Kino that their aim is to make themselves "outwardly attractive." For ourselves, we are glad to elieve that such a change is impossible.

A magnificent collection of the woods of the United States will be seen to-morrow for the first time by the visitors to the American Museum of Natural History in this city. This collection, unequalled anywhere by any collection of a similar nature and purpose, is a gift to the museum from Mr. Morris K. JESUP of this city, its President. The motives which have led Mr. JESUP to incur such great outlays of time and money deserve the highest commendation. His aim has been to display in the interest of indus trial science the products of the vast and varied forests of the country in a convenient and accessible manner, to stimulate and facilitate the scientific study of trees and de velop an interest in scientific forestry. The representative specimens of every tree of the American sylva, now placed in the museum, or soon to be added to those already collected, have been gathered from all parts of the continent by trained experts. They display the bark and wood, polished and in its natural state, of each of the trees of our forests A label shows at a glance the geographical distribution of the species and the economical properties and value of its wood. The student of forestry will thus be enabled to examine the structure and mode of develop ment of the wood and bark of each tree, and to readily compare together the different comfort, and true art, without undergoing | trees produced under the varied climates of the continent. No student of American to it is safe to predict, can ever afford in the future to neglect a careful examination of the JESUP collection. Moreover, it is hardly posalbie to conceive that it can ever be surpasse in completeness or beauty of individual specimens. Engineers, architects, and mechanics will be equally benefited by a study of this collection, in which they will see for the first time valuable woods entirely unknown commercially, and learn the extent and variety of the forest resources of this country.

A series of paintings in water colors still in course of preparation illustrates this collection. The fruit, flowers, and foliage of many of the trees, drawn to the size of life, are already thus shown. These paintings, made from nature by Mrs. SARGENT, are works of real artistic and scientific value We remember no paintings of this sort which combine so much. The artist has been true to nature, without loss of refined and purely artistic method, a combination at most unknown in what is called a scientific treatment of natural objects. The result is delightful, and not the least instructive and valuable feature of the collection is this series of water colors, in which many persons will appreciate for the first time the beauty and grace possessed by the flowers and fruits of many of our common forest trees.

A manual of the "Woods of the United States" has been prepared as a guide for the JESUP collection by Professor SARGENT, who has from its conception had the direction of this great work.

Mr. JESUP has made a noble gift to the city. He deserves and should receive not only the thanks of his fellow citizens, but of all persons throughout the civilized world interested in trees, forests, and the industrial sciences. No one has done more to facilitate the study of these subjects.

Heart Ache and Mourning.

The evident disposition of the Administration to consult the wishes of Democrats in regard to the bestowal of the Federal officer must cause the Mugwumps some heart ache.

The confessed aim of these patriots is to smash the Democratic party, and they support the President only because they believe or hope that he will try to keep their good will even at the risk of alienating his natural friends. They have repeatedly warned him of the sin and shame of regarding the wishes of Congressmen or other influential politicians in regard to the appointments; and now he is listening to the advice of these politiclans, and, to the Mugwump mind, despoiling himself even of part of the prerogative of his office, simply for the sake of pleasing and strengthening his party, alas!

It had been feared by some Democrats that Mr. CLEVELAND was inclined to go further than would be advisable or safe in the direction of the Mugwumps, and away from a genuine and thoroughgoing Democratic warmth and beauty, trousers would be better | policy; but it would seem that such is not the case. The President is surely trying hard to please the Democrats, and he evidently

nderstands that he must go about it in the old-fashioned partisan way. He could not expect to keep all his supporters of last fall, and if any of them have got to go, it will not

be the Democrats. The probability of a breach between him and the Mugwumps is perhaps greater than they suppose. The more Democratic the Administration becomes the greater must be the mourning among these poor souls.

Every intelligent student of life has read with attention the remarks on Mr. Evants's titles made at the General Term of the Supreme Court on Friday. Mr. Coupert having repeatedly spoken of the distinguished jurist as Senator Evants, the latter got up and said that he would rather not be called court, because it was not a forensic title. Mr. Coupenrapelogized, and said that the titles of Mr. Evants were so many that he was some-times at a loss to know which of them to smploy. This is all very creditable to Brother COUDERT, but we suggest that the title preferred by New Yorkers is that beautiful appellation of Our Own Evants, which THE SUN introduced years ago. It will doubtless remain as his chief appellation until that future elec-But even if he should be known as President

Canada must breathe easier now that Louis Rikl is a prisoner in the hands of her troops. Rikl's rebellion threatened only a few weeks ago to prove most disastrous to the Dominion, and it became a question whether it would not be necessary to compromise with the rebels. In fact, it was only yesterday that a despatch was printed saying Queen VICTORIA had requested Bir JOHN MACDONALD to concede the demands of the rebels to the utmost limit of justice, in order to bring the insurrection quickly to an end. But, whatever the justice of Right's cause may be, now that he is a prisoner it will be remembered to his disadvantage that he has brought upon Canada the peril of a great Indian war, and that this is not his first appearance in the character of a robel chieftain Still, if the Canadian leaders are wise they will not invite a future uprising by refusing to inquire into the grievances of the half breeds.

The editor of our esteemed contempo rary, the Hartford Courant, is, we believe, Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, a gentleman who has written much and well on the subject of practical journalism. He has even lectured in public on the same interesting theme.

The publishers of our venerable and highly esteemed contemporary are, according to the notice which appears daily at the head of its editorial columns, Messrs, HAWLEY, GOODRICH & Co. The HAWLEY in question is no less a personage than the Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY United States Senator from Connecticut. He too, has lectured, his subject being Gentleman in Politics. He has also been mentioned as an available and attractive candidate for the Republican nomination for President in some year the exact date of which

is still involved in the obscurity of the future. These facts lend especial interest to the fol lowing explicit declaration, made by Mr. editorial article in which he discusses some recent remarks of THE SUN about decency and morality in the selection and presentation of the news of the day:

"Our theory of the newspaper is that it is very much what the public want it and make it, and we believe that as a rule the tone of a newspaper is higher than that of a majority of its readers. The editor feels inevitably the responsibility of his position, and no doubt would often like to make a better newspaper than he does make. But editors (and especially publishers) are human, and many of them have a notion that they must live somehow, and that a little lowering of tone is profitable."

That is a very dangerous and unsound doc trine, if Mr. WARNER means to apologize for the for the sake of immediate profit. But what does he mean by the significant phrase in parenthesis? Why does Mr. WARNER take advantage of the absence of the Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, on business connected with the state of the country, to put forth a mysterious intimation that publishers are even more prone than editors to sacrifice principle to cash? Are adverse influences at work in the Courant office, and if so, who is it that is trying to make that eminently respectable journal better and purer than at present, and who is endeavoring pleared up before the HAWLEY boom is allowed

A committee of the Boston city Government has been urging the President to visit that self-conscious but able settlement when the Public Garden is in bloom next month, and to look upon the wonders and beauties of the town, its surprising and preter-Phidian statues, the gilded halo of the new State House, the lion and the unicorn on the old, and the saloons in which strong drink is not to be uttered after 11 P. M. Moreover, the Harvard people want him to go out to Cambridge next mmencement, and he says "it is just possible that he shall try to get there." Well, the commencement punch is said to be attractive. and the President would meet swarms of Mugwumps there, and be welcomed with power but suppose the Harvard authorities should insist upon making him a Doctor of Laws? Does Mr. CLEVELAND want a distinction-if it is a distinction-which has been thrust upon s hen-hearted pretender from Fremont, Ohio?

An interesting comparison in the mechanical work of past and present times is presented in the claim made by JAMES WATT, namely that he had attained remarkable accuracy in poring a cylinder of a steam engine and fitting its piston so closely that "the thickness of a half crown could not be introduced between them," and the fact that standard gauges are now made that show errors of but one one hundred thousandth of an inch, and work is positively exacted to one fifty thousandth of an inch such accurate work is not, however, generally necessary, except in the construction gauges, these standard gauges being the means provided for keeping or producing within proper, useful, and practicable bounds thousands of pieces of the same size and shape, in which oftentimes a certain amount of variation is allowed, both plus and minus. A amount of looseness is to be allowed, for instance, in the fit of journals and bearings, the amount to be determined according to the ength and size of the journal; but this variation is to be referred to some particular gauge as a standard, hence the value of accuracy in the latter.

Manuing to the Man. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The member of the present Administration whose interpretation of its duty in the matter of the dis-posal of the loaves and fishes as illustrated by his ap-pointments gives most satisfaction to the warding gives most satisfaction to the working nasses of the party in New York is the Hon. Danie

Mr. Lockwood Disappointed. From the Lockport Journal.

The selection of Mr. Bissell for Collector at Buffalo was a bad slap at Mr. Dan Lockwood, the great nominator of Mr. Cleveland. His partner, Judge Humphrey-a great Erie county Democratic war horse-was lidate for the place.

Str William Cumming in Battle.

William Cumming in Battle.

From the London Telegragh.

When Col. Burnaby fell at Abu-Kiea among the number who bravely ran out to render aid was Col. Sir William Cumming with the Scote Guards. The Fringe of advancing Arabs had the Scote Guards. The Fringe of advancing Arabs had the Scote Guards. The fringe of advancing Arabs had the Scote Guards. The fringe of advancing Arabs had the Wast College of the William got near enough to see he was too less till Sir William got near enough to see he was too less till sir William got full at him spear in hand. Cumming partied the show and gave the savage the point of his partied the show and gave the savage the point of his partied the sav operation of the save o

Edmund Yates Drinks Some Good Rhine Wine.

From the London World.

I have had the chance of tasting some of that Steinberg Unbinet which was sold at the royal auction of 1872 to a well known frankfort farm and which has been recently bottled. It is simply magnificent, and the price! Well, it is not dear at 500k a dozan.

CLEVELAND'S REPUBLICAN ADVISERS. The Peculiar Melations of Senators Sabin and Van Wyck with the President.

From an Occasional Correspo

make a majority. His Republicanism touch-

ng the cardinal doctrines of the party is with-

out qualification. Still he was elected as he was

anti-monopoly principles, which of late have

seld everything else in subordination, and oc-

Whom will the Republicans Nominate for

BINGHAMTON, May 15.- The Republicans are

ore firmly set on carrying the State this fall than the

Democrats generally suppose. They will make every-thing bend to the accomplishment of that object. They

know that success will somewhat depend upon their nomines for Governor, and they will look carefully to the selection of the head of the ticket, which will be

omposed of seven cundidates. Who will he be! This

present Becretary of State. He is reported as saying that he will not be a candidate for reviection to that

office, and some of his friends assert that it is Governor or nothing. Gen. Carr has certain peculiar elements of strength. One of these is not, perhaps, as powerful or

attractive as it was previous to the alliteration flated

of the Rev. Dr. Burchard. Careful political manager

Blaine's by the Burchard foolishness at the Fifth Avenue

The Drexel boom originated in the Mohawk country. State Senator Arkell of Montgomery county has great

nfluence with that leading interior political organ, the

Albany Evening Journal, of which his son is the editor

Senator Arkell was one of the right-hand men of Our Own Evarts in his successful contest for the seat of

apham in the national Capitol. He is now understoo

to be one of the prominent henchmen of Mr. Joseph W.

Drexel in his aspirations for the high chair in the Ex-ecutive Chamber at Albany. Whether Our Own Evarta is reciprocating the favors of Arkell by giving Drexel a

lift, is not yet apparent. Probably he is not, for he

doubtless looks upon making Governors (except it b

to engage in.

A new candidate for Governor seems to be looming up

In the Onondaga region, who may possibly prove more formidable to Carr, Drexel, and the half dozen other competitors for the nomination than their supporters imagine. This is Charles Andrews, one of the Judges

of the Court of Appeals. His friends say he is popular, and, what is of even more consequence just now, will unite all the Republican factions, from whose con-

troversies he has been removed by his long service on

At any rate, if the Democrats think the Republicans

are not going to do their best to give Mr. Cleveland's Administration a hard blow by taking New York away from

Sam Randall the Leader of the Democracy.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

There is no other Democrat in this country

Randall. It was he that during the first session of the

ast Congress fought and won the Republican hattle o

protection against free trade. It was he that was brauded by the so-called tariff reformers a traitor and

renegade. It was a Republican principle he contended

for and secured the triumph of when he overcame the

that Mr. Randail, a wise, far-sceing man, looking about

him, sees both the great parties divided, sees that the

sentiment of the people is against free trade or tariff tinkering in the direction of free trade, and, rising to the opportunities of the occasion, begins, when Con-gress meets, the work of leader, the champlon of the re-

peal of internal revenue taxes, the defender of prote-

tion against foreign labor and capital, and the repre-sentative of the Administration on the floor of the House, continuing it until the new national contest be-

gins in the Convention of his party, is he likely to be gins in the Convention of his party, is no likely to be a weak or a strong leader, or a likely or unlikely Presi-dential candidate? That is a good enough platform upon which to carry the South and Southwest, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and more than enough

other States to elect in the event of a Republican non

ination that would fail to unite the party.

Admitting it is true, and it probably is, that Mr. Clove.

and offered Mr. Randall a place in his Cabinet, it was

wise and expedient for Mr. Randall to decline the offer

He is strongly intrenched as a party leader; he has the countenance and support of the Administration. He

will be its recognized chief in the House, and will hold

his place against all the brilliant Democrats in it. He

has heretofore, under less favorable circumstances, wrested the leadership from those who held it, and there

can be no doubt that he can hold it under these stronge

as that of the place of the leader of the House; it is a com

paratively easy step from that to the place of party leader. If parties are to be recast and a new captain is wanted

or the restored and endancipated Demogracy, he is ther

in Mr. Randall, and his party will probably appreciate the fact about the time they end in defeat their war upon

The Weapon (with which |Col. Burnaby was

From the London Telegraph

The Hadendows spear is from six to seven feet long. The handle is of a piece of hard mimosa or acacia, finner than a broom handle. There is a long street attached to the blade, into which the wood is street attached to the blade, into which the wood is seven at the several than the seven and here is commonly a feature of the several than the wood is seven the double purped from the serial to prevent the weapon being pulled from the grap. The spear head or blade is rarely more than two inches prospear head or blade is graped into battle the Hadendowsa stant inches long, Going into battle the Hadendowsa stant inches long, Going into battle the Hadendowsa stant inches long. Going into battle the Hadendowsa stant inches long from blade to hill, so that it is innoceable to wreet the weapon from their hands in a struggle. Nice are much more formidable weapons. The handle is from seven feet to nine feet iong, made of male bandow wood. It is furnished with a terrible broad bladed long spear head, like that of the Hadendowsa kept bright as a mirror seal harp as a razor. The blades are sometimes four that the service of the blades are sometimes four that had the hinde wide. In truth an Arab spear up the hinden and two inches wide. In truth an Arab spear up the hinden more like an elongated triwel blade than anything also more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated triwel blade than anything as more like an elongated the way the proper than the

From the Boston Jours

The professional amuser has become maintuine of New York society. At dinners, cash by quest, and parties they are in continual demand apopular artist in this lines is perpetually on the gazzupid half hour after the coffee is served, which uses falls on a party of diners, and which was formerly night with tedious or tiresoms speeches, is now admirs utilized by the professional amuser. Ite goes in as of the guesta dines, is professionally joily for an heart of the guesta dines.

By trifling with a cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent decase, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with Dr. Layne's Expectorant, a good remedy for throat alls and lung affection—148.

the President, civil service reform, and the tariff.

onditions. There is no other point of vantage so great

Carlisles, Morrisons, Hurds, and Wattersons.

ilm this fall, they are very much deceived.

Hotel, and for which Blains was not responsible

Van Wyck joins to his radical Republicanism

The great social centre during the last week has been the new race course at Cedarhurst, L. I. Thither have thousands of society WASHINGTON, May 14 .- Among the United people wended their way, many going down by States Senators remaining in Washington are early train, taking their lunch at the Mr. Sabin of Minnesota and Mr. Van Wyck o club house, and spending the intervening hours Nebraska. In the Senate they are classed as beforet the races in the enjoyment of the Republicans. In the political relations of each grand ocean view and in brisk walks about the at home are certain peculiarities and qualificaclub house grounds. ions. Sabin was elected by the aid of thirty Democratic members of the Legislature of Minesota acting with enough Republicans to

On the first Saturday the weather was so cold as decidedly to interfere with enjoyment. Ladies were wrapped in sealskin and sables, and still looked red and blue alternately, even when the right horse won. Foot muffs and silver flasks were much circulated, and eyes looked dim and complexions mottled until the anti-monopoly principles, which of late have held everything else in subordination, and occasionally made him insubordinate to party and the dictates of caucus. His independent action has made him a figure in the Senate.

These two Senators are constant visitors at the White House and frequently at the invitation of the President. This is the case especially with Mr. Sabin. His views are sought by the Executive concerning Minnesota appointments. They have weight, not alone, however, with reference to Minnesota appointments, and the Northwest in general, but regarding appointments at large. There is considerable in common between the President and the Minnesota Senator; and it is not an exaggeration to say that there are Democratic Senators who would be happy did they have the standing which this Republican Senator has with the head of the Administration. The same is measurably true also of the Republican Senator rom Nebraska.

The President has recently expressed plainly what he has fully understood from the start that the Senate was against him, and that in this important respect he was at a disadvantage. These two Senators by soting with the Democrats, have it in their power to the the Senate. This, considering everything, they may at times be disposed to do. Another Republican acting with them could be of important service to the President and the Administration. The President Serietary, when the Senate was politically opposed to the Garffeld Administration, accomplished a good deal through this sort of diplomacy; and Arthur, till the Senate became Republican, made the serve that he of them wont so far as telleved that either of them wont so far as telleved that either of them wont so far as telleved that either of them wont so far as telleved that either of them wont so far as telleved that either of them wont so far as telleved that either of them wont so far as telleved that either of them wont so far as telleved that either of them wont so far as telleved that either of them wont so far as telleved. return journey was accomplished and the various parties comfortably seated in Delmonleo's dining room.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

For a dinner at Del's is an almost certain resuit of a day at the races, and the restaurant has quite the look of a gentlemen's dining room on these days, as at every table is a party of well-known people. On one evening Mr. and Mrs. Frank White, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. Riggs, and Mr. James L. Breese were dining together. At another table Mr. Bowers Lee chaperoned Miss Otis, Miss Roberts. Mr. Richard Mortimer, and Mr. Wendell Goodwin. Miss Lucy Work, Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., and Mrs. Augusta Montant also had parties dining with them. On Wednesday the skies were dark and

owering, and the attendance was not so large. The racing was good, however, and the inhabitants of the club house full of fun and pollity. The pit for pickpockets was a central object of ourlosity, and ladies went in gangs to inspect the entrapped sharpers, who seemed rather to enjoy their notoriety, and indulged in many free and easy remarks to those who were looking down upon them. One young man, who had escorted a number of ladies, was rather dismayed to be addressed by name by one of the imprisoned party and requested "to fling a follow a cigar." The interest inspired by a criminal is generally in exact proportion to the enormity of the crime committed, and around highwaymen and freebooters a halo of picturesqueness has always been thrown. But the vulgar purloiner of watches, pocket handkerchiefs, and small change is not exactly the gentleman by whom one would wish to be familiarly accosted, especially in the presence of one's friends.

Administration, accomplished a good deal through this sort of diplomacy; and Arthur, till the Senate became Republican, made it serve him many a good turn. But it is not believed that either of them went so far as to surrender to the orposition what was material to his own party, though certain Democratic Senators are now saying that from the Biaine-Garfield and the Arthur Administrations they fared better than with the present one.

Garfield Blaine, and Arthur wore not only orthodox to the core, but were experts at meeting the necessities they had to face. Blaine, acting for Garfield, and Arthur, acting for himself, were old hands at the business, and always felt their obligations as strict party menking meeting the himself, and wen praise from their party for the capacity they showed to meet an emergency without betraying their political principles or striking the organization to which they owed their elevation to office.

As the coveted advisers of the President, the Republican Senators from Minnesota and Nebraska have become interesting figures in the political situation, and their influence at the White House explains some things which otherwise would appear irregular. As is generally the case at race meetings, the last day was the best. A balmy, summerlike atmosphere cast a seft glow over the landscape, and brought out the tender green of the few willows and poplars which do duty for foliage on Long Island's southern shore. The sky and the sea were both so blue that where they touched at the horizon it was difficult to say where the one began and the other ended. and over all blew the soft, cool ocean breezes, which can be felt nowhere else in such perfection except on the shores of the Mediterranean. The crowd was as great as on the first day, and the display of costumes and parasols made the club house and the grand stand one kaleidoscope of shifting color. Parasols are not so completely under the influence of the scarlet mania as they were a year or two since, but they are gay and fantastic enough still. One lady had a knot of gray ribbon and a bunch of black ostrich tips waving from her pagoda top, which produced rather a funereal and hearselike effect. Others were spotted, striped, figured, and some few of plain dark colors, trimmed

prettily with lace.
Sandwiched in between the race days have been several mild and simple entertainments, which have served to bring people together. and nothing more. On Monday there was a trial of skill at the Foncers' Club, 19 West I wenty-fourth street, to which Indies were invited by the committee, which consisted of Mr. Peter T. Barlow, Mr. Coleman Drayton, Mr. Charles de Kay, Mr. M. M. Howland, and one or two others. There was some very graceful and adroit fencing, and afterward music and a collation. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. W. Astor, Mrs. Drayton, the Misses Otis, Stephens, Borrowe and Matthews. St. Bartholomew's Church, which is by no

means a pretty church for a wedding, was made quite beautiful with palms and flowers for the narriage of Miss Williams of Stonington and Mr. George Henry Warren, which took place on Thursday afternoon. The bride was faultlessly costumed in satin and old point lace, with diamonds in profusion glittering from her head and neck. The five brilliant stars which held her veil in position were the gift of the bridegroom, besides which she were priceless solitaires in her ears and a necklace of diamonds around her neck. Indeed, it might have been called, in the literal sense of the words, a diamond wedding, as the ren his ushers with crescents of diamonds, set in one case as brooches and in the other as scarf pins. The bridesmaids were a striking group, all very handsome, and very righly dressed. Many complimentary remarks were made of the young ladies from Stonington, who seem to have taken the town by But they could hardly have been more charming than the bridesmald from New York, Miss Emily Warren, who, following the prevailing fashion of the day, had a number of diamond pins glistening in her fair hair.

The reception was very crowded, the rooms very warm, and the music very loud. Most of the belles were in white, and Miss Georgiana Berryman attracted much attention in a large Gainsborough hat, which recalled her sistor, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, in her most graceful and picturesque days. Miss Fanny Swan also wors a large garden bat of leghorn, which indicated the style that will be oftenest seen at Newport and Saratoga. Mrs. Robert Goelet was also one of the white ladies and looked charmingly in a dress and bonnet made outirely of white lace.

The two garden parties given by Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens at her beautiful residence on the banks of the Hudson at Heboken were not so well attended by New Yorkers as they would have been if the Rockaway races had not taken place on the same days. The beautiful grounds of Castle Point were, however, dotted with ladies in gay garden gowns, and the view from the broad verandas, if slightly changed from that of olden times, is as lovely at this season as when the good old Commodore, whose favorite bobby it was, built Castle Point more than fifty years ago. There was a large turn-out from Jersey, and the belles of Trenton, Morristown, Newark, and Orange were to be seen in numbers. Among them were Mrs. and Miss McClellan, Mrs. and Miss Wright of Newark, the Misses Stockton and Miss Montgomery of Trenton, and representatives of the Parkers, Colts, Borrowes, and other Jersey

The engagement of Mr. Harry McVickar, the promising young artist, whose drawings in Life and other periodicals have already given him a name, to Mrs. Miller, a young widow, who, rumor says, won his heart while sitting to him for her portrait, has recently announced. An engagement between Miss Julia A. Appleton of Boston, daughter of the late Charles H. Appleton, to Mr. Charles McKim, the well-known young architect, is also

announced.

The fertivities on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. S. Montgomery Rosevelt were somewhat rudely interfered with by the accident to the bridge com on the very morning of the wedding. He started for a morning canter, was thrown, and so much injured as to be in-sensible and taken up for dead. He recovered consciousness, however, before the hour appointed for his marriage, and with admirable pluck insisted that the ceremony should take place—as it did but with the bridegroom in a horizontal position, and his eyes tightly ban-daged. The young couple are spending their honeymoon on Staten Island, where Mr. Russe-

velt is gradually recovering from his injuries The staid Century Club is undergoing its periodical spasmodic excitement on the subject of moving. As usual, several schemes are under consideration, and one of them may possibly soon be formally presented to the club. The result, however, is likely to be what it has always been—a decision to abide for the has always been—a decision to abide, for the present, in the old house in Fifteenth street.